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duty, but an inalienable right for all who wish it, etc. The author's view is extreme, and his accusations against monogamy are bitter; his list of great men in the past who have been open or covert polygamists; his analysis of love and the primary laws of marriage exhibit little scholarship, strong prejudice, and a propensity for extreme views.

*Psychology of Sex*, by HAVELOCK ELLIS. Vol. I. Sexual Inversion. University Press, London, 1897. pp. 204.

This first volume is largely a translation of the author's work published a year earlier in Germany. From the latter work, however, some matter has been omitted, but more has been added. As a youth, living in an Australian city, where the ways of life were seen, Mr. Ellis resolved, twenty years ago, that one main part of his life work should be to make clear the problems of sex. He has a deep sense of the evils of ignorance, and suppression of efforts that can never be suppressed, but may easily be perverted; and pleads in a preface the cause of sincerity against that of reticence. In the days of the great treatise of Sanchez, the church dealt faithfully with this subject, now it ignores and slights it. A later volume is to be devoted to normal phenomena in this field.

*The Determination of Sex*, by DR. LEOPOLD SCHENCK. The Werner Co., Chicago, Akron and New York, 1898. pp. 222.

This is called an authorized translation, but the name of no translator is given, neither are we informed where the original papers of the author are found. The style of the translation is exceedingly unsatisfactory, leaving the reader often in great doubt as just what the sentences mean. The general conclusion, however, is plain enough, and is, as is well-known, that sex is determined in the very early months of pregnancy by the presence or absence of sugar in the urine, which the author's extremely delicate phenylhydrazine test detects even the faintest trace of. If the diet during this period can be so determined that no sugar is given off, a male child is the result. If it is thus excreted, a female child is produced. The very wide range, however, of variation in this habit requires a very careful individual study, and the preliminary study of dieting must precede impregnation for some weeks or months.

*Die Geschlechts-Bestimmung des Werdenden Menschen*, von KARL VON HAGEN. Berlin, S. W., 1898. pp. 60.

This brochure attempts to sum up what we knew and what we know on the predetermination of sex. Assuming the general correctness of Schenck's theory, of which the author gives a somewhat popular statement, he attempts to draw certain practical diathetic rules concerning marriage, food and regimen; supplements the theory with a number of very bold conjectures of his own; and introduces a number of striking psychological conceptions.

*Sex Worship: An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion*, by CLIFFORD HOWARD. Washington, D. C., 1897. pp. 166.

The author makes sex worship the basis of religion in the world. It was universal and primitive, and has left its mark on, not only all religions, but all languages and institutions. It was inspired by the phenomena of nature, and many of its most formal mysteries were springtime celebrations of the regeneration of life. Now in India there are millions of true Phallic worshippers. Even the highest theologies are its product, and God himself is love. So diverse and changed have been its effects that many really worship at its shrine without knowing it. The author shares what to us is extravagance of

nearly all writers upon this subject, the propensity to see Phallic emblems symbolized everywhere and in everything. His work on the whole is earnest and respectable, but shows few traces of the scholarship really required to treat this subject critically and well.

*Psychologie de L'Instinct Sexuel*, par LE DR. JOANNY ROUX. Paris, 1899. pp. 96.

This is the best little compend on this great subject that we have seen, and is written with the wide knowledge of the best literature. The first chapter on the basis of sexual need leads up to the conclusion that this takes its rise in every part of the organism, and its exciting cause is similar to that of the desire for food. The second chapter discusses the nervous centres of this function and its relations successively with olfactory, visual, auditory, tactile and gustatory sensations. The third chapter discusses choice, from the lowest animals up to man, with the usual account of the theories of Schopenhauer and Hartmann. The fourth part treats of the higher forms of love, the role of intellectual, moral and emotional qualities, and the evolution of the affectional nature.

*Degeneracy: Its Causes, Signs and Results*, by Eugene S. Talbot, M. D. London, 1898. pp. 372.

The author is a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and presents here the results of twenty years of labor in a limited medical department of biology. He writes especially for educators and parents, and avoids laying stress on any one cause of degeneracy, nor will he venture to rigidly distinguish abnormality from disease or atavism from arrested development. He considers the stigmata of heredity, consanguineous and neurotic intermarriages, intermixture of races, toxic agents, the school strain, degenerate cranium, nose, face, eye, ear, teeth, and jaw, reversion, mental and moral degeneracy, and illustrates his work with 117 interesting and mostly new cuts. The author is bold, original and suggestive, and his work is a contribution of real and indeed great value, more so on the whole than anything that has yet appeared in this country.

*Evolution Individuelle Hérité*, par FELIX LE DANTEC. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 306.

This is a theory of quantitative variation, and considers the subject under three general heads: I. The monoplastids, both sissipare and those with so-called cyclic evolution. II. The polyplastids, first from the standpoint of their individual evolution, and second from that of heredity. III. He discusses certain facts and theories connected with heredity such as embryogenic acceleration; Cope's diplogensis; Delage's theory of actual causes; with a final chapter on teleology.

*Beiträge zur Physiologie des Centralnervensystems*, von MAX VERWORN. Jena, 1898. pp. 92.

This first part of a more comprehensive work of the above title is not the so-called hypnosis of animals. The author first describes with some detail the phenomena in birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibia, fish and crabs, with the attempted explanation of Circher, Zeemack, Preyer, Huebel and others; and then characterizes the chief phenomena in man with the theory of the biotomic process which he assumes in neurons. The characteristic posture of hypnotized animals he holds is due to a corrective reflex which requires the muscles involved to remain in tonic contraction, and is the same if the cerebrum is removed. It is all simply the inhibition of voluntary activities that we always observe when strong sensory impressions are intense.